Numb. 37.

THE South-Carolina Gazette.

Containing the freſheſt Advices Foreign and Domeſtick.

From Saturday, *September* 23, to Saturday, *September* 30, 1732.

The Continuation of our laſt.

THE merciful God and Maker of Man can never be angry at incurable Folly and miſtakes: Where he only who can cure them, does not, and Men cannot, we may be ſatisfied he is not offended with them. Nothing is more frequently in People's mouths than the Reaſonableneſs and Charity of bearing with the Infirmities of a weak Brother; but nothing is ſo ſeldom practiſed. If it were univerſally obſerv'd, it would cure all Men of Uncharitableneſs, ſince all Men have their Weakneſſes, even the moſt Learned & moſt Wiſe. And every Man in the World differs from every Man in certain Taſtes, and in certain Opinions, which are only internal Taſtes. Every Man therefore has ſome Weakneſs in the Opinion of ſome other Man; for every Man judges of another's Weakneſs by his own Wiſdom. But by this Phraſe of bearing with a weak Brother, is uſually meant ſome particular Kindneſs which we have for ſome particular Man, or Friend, or for every particular Man of the Party which we have choſen. Now, why ſhould not every Man's Weakneſs be born with, as well as the Weakneſſes of our particular Friends? and the Weakneſſes of all Parties, as well as the Weakneſſes of our particular Party? It is a crying Scandal to human Reaſon, and to the Chriſtian Religion, that we ſhould have ſo much *Charity* for the moſt wicked Practices, and none for the moſt harmleſs Opinions, as all Opinions are which produce no wicked Practices. And yet that we are thus prepoſterouſly charitable and uncharitable, is manifeſt with our bearing with the worſt Vices of Men of our own Party, and our careſſing their Perſons, while we are outrageouſly offended with the Thoughts, Dreams, and harmleſs Geſtures of the beſt Men of a different Party. This ſhews that Religion is not the Quarrel, nor the Cauſe of Quarrel; but Pride, Intereſt, and Partiality; and that the holy Name of God and Religion is proſtituted and abuſed, to gratify a baſe Paſſion.

All Men, even many Zealots and Enthuſiaſts, ſpeak well of *Socrates*, *Plato*, & *Cicero*, tho' Pagans: But no Zealot will ſpeak with Patience of the Emperor *Julian*, *Porphyry*, or *Spinoſa*, tho all very great Men, and, as far as we can find, all very virtuous Men; moſt of them we are ſure were ſo. Now, however falſe and abſurd many of their Opinions about Religion were, they were at leaſt as Orthodox as the Opinions of *Plato* and *Socrates*, who were indeed very good Men, and ſubtle Diſputants, but wretched Reaſoners in ſpiritual Matters. But the Reaſon of this different Treatment is, that *Socrates*, *Plato*, and *Cicero*, living before Chriſtianity, did not impugn any of its Tenets, as *Julian* and *Porphyry* afterwards did. It is therefore plain that this Partiality is not the Effect of Piety and Senſe, but of Party, Spirit, and of perſonal Hatred and Anger; elſe *Cicero* and *Socrates* would be as much railed at as are *Julian* and *Porphyry*, who were no worſe Heathens than the former. Indeed all Uncharitableneſs ariſes from Rage, narrowneſs of Mind, ignorant, ſelfiſh, and perſonal Quarrels; and never from Reaſon and Principle, which are calm Things, and have no Reſpect of Perſons.

The uncharitable Man thinks that he defends himſelf by a pretended Zeal for the Glory of God; and pays a Compliment to his own Impiety, at the Expence of Religion and Truth. Zeal for God is inſeparable from univerſal *Charity*. St. *Paul* has ſhewn that all the higheſt Chriſtian Graces are nothing without it; and it is my firm

Opinion

Opinion that no true Chriſtian Grace can ſubſiſt where *Charity* does not ſubſiſt, St. *Peter* ſays, *Acts* x. *ver.* 28. That God had ſhewn him that he ſhould not call any Man common or unclean. And *verſe* 34, 35. he ſaith, *Of a Truth I perceive that God is no Reſpecter of Perſons: But in every Nation he that feareth him, and worketh Righteouſneſs, is accepted with him.* That is, every honeſt Man will be ſaved, let his Opinions and Miſtakes be what they will; and upon this Principle and Authority I am not aſhamed to declare, that my *Charity* extends to all Sects and Nations. I wiſh that all Men were Chriſtians; and that all Chriſtians were true Chriſtians: But as good Wiſhes are only a Part of *Charity*, I likewiſe believe that the good and wiſe God, who made us, and ſent us hither, and knows the Weakneſſes of our Underſtandings, and the Strength of our Paſſions, will deal more kindly with all Men than moſt Men are apt to allow. I have *Charity* even for the uncharitable Man, and would no more hurt him than I would hurt any other Madman, whoſe Rage governs him, and is out of his own Power. I would only preſerve my ſelf from the Effects of his madneſs, and only bind thoſe Hands that are liſted up to deſtroy me. Uncharitableneſs is without doubt madneſs, and is always moſt predominant in ſuch as have moſt Heat, and leaſt Senſe. The more blind the more fierce, as is evident from the implicite Bigotry of the *Turks*, and the *Spaniſh* and *Italian Papiſts:* They have renounced all Humanity and Reaſon, to make room for diſtracted and implacable Zeal.

The former Part of this Letter having given Offence to ſome ſerious People, I muſt beg my kind Correſpondent's Pardon, if for Peace Sake, I ſuppreſs his other Letters upon this Occaſion.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

SEVILLE, June 20.

TWO Days ago arrived here a Courier from Alicant, with Advice, that the King's Fleet, conſiſting of upwards of 600 Sail, weighed Anchor the 15th, and put to Sea the ſame Day for the Coaſt of Barbary, with a favourable Wind; and that they were all out of Sight the next Day, ſo that we hourly expect to hear of their Landing upon the ſaid Coaſt. The King's Decree publiſhed throughout the Monarchy, upon the Occaſion of this important Enterprize, reads thus:

MY Intention being not to leave ſeparated from the Boſome of the Church, and of our Catholick Religion, any of the Domains which the divine Providence committed to my Care, when it placed me upon the Throne of this Monarchy, and which, by the Superiority and multitude of my Enemies, have been violently and fraudulently taken from me, which has always made me meditate upon the manner how I might be able to recover them: But as the Diverſity of Events has hitherto prevented my obtaining ſo deſireable an End, I could not employ the conſiderable Forces which the Almighty Power has put into my Hands; and tho I am not at this Time intirely free from other Cares, I reſolved not to defer the Recovery of the important Place of Oran, which was formerly the Object of the Piety and Bravery of the Spaniſh Nation: And having principally conſidered, that that Place remaining in the Power of the African Barbarians, the Door is ſhut to the Propagation of our holy Religion, and ſerves the Barbarians for a means of carrying into Slavery the Inhabitants of the immediate Coaſts of Spain: And as I have juſt Cauſe to fear, that if once the Barbarians were inſtructed in the Art of making War by Sea & Land, they would take Advantage of the Situation of that Place, and of its Port, to carry fatal Diſaſters and Damages into the neighbouring Provinces of this Kingdom, whenever they ſhall happen not to be ſo well provided with Troops as they are at preſent: With the Aſſiſtance of the Almigty, and to compaſs this important Deſign, I have ordered a Body of 30,000 Men (in caſe of Need) to be aſſembled near Alicant, as well Horſe as Foot, furniſhed with all the Proviſions, Artillery, Ammunition and Utenſils proper for any conſiderable Enterprize whatever, under the Command of the Captain General Count de Montemar, and other General and private Officers whom I nominated, whoſe Experience and Courage give me hopes of a glorious Succeſs, and who, being embarked, by my Orders, in a great Number of Tranſports, and convoyed by the Squadrons of the Men of War, Gallies and Galliots which I cauſed to be fitted out, they are now going directly to recover the abovementioned Place of Oran: And as all human Precautions can do nothing without the Aſſiſtance of the divine Omnipotence, I ordain, that, to compaſs the End propoſed, for any difficult Enterprize whatever, my Intention or Determination ſhall be forthwith communicated by the Cham-

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ber of the Archbiſhops, Biſhops, eccleſiaſtical Chapters, Towns and Boroughs of my Kingdoms, as has been practiſed on other Occaſions, in order to obtain God's Bleſſing and Protecti- of my Arms, and the Accompliſhment of my ardent Wiſhes for the Succeſs of ſo important an Expedition. *Given at Seville* June 6, 1732.

I the KING.

Directed thus;
To the Archbiſhop Governor
of the Council of *Caſtile.*

Vienna, June 25. They write from the Upper Luſatia, that the Country was laid under Water ſeveral Miles round, by the late falling of three Clouds, to the irreparable Damage of the Inhabitants.

Hague, July 1. N. S. We have Advice that the Spaniſh Fleet is actually ſailed for Oran; and conſequently the Fears of half Europe begin to ſubſide. The Emperor was certainly in the right, when he anſwer'd one that would have perſuaded him the Deſign was againſt Naples or Sicily, thus, *Spain may happen to make a few Conqueſts the firſt Campagne*; (ſaid he) *but I do not doubt, with the Aſſiſtance of my Allies the Engliſh and Dutch, to be able to diſlodge them the ſecond.*

Paris, July 9. By Letters from d'Aubiſſon in La Marche of the 25th paſt, we learn, that on the 21ſt a terrible Earthquake happened there, which was felt not only in that Town, but throughout the County of La Marche, with ſuch Violence, that ſeveral Houſes and Barns were overturned, and Perſons buried in their Ruins.

Paris, July 27. N. S. Since the firſt Account I ſent you of the Spaniards Victory over the Moors, a multitude of Letters from different Places are arrived of the ſame Tenor, two or three of which we will pick out, as they either contain different Circumſtances of the ſame Facts, or are in Recital differently repreſented. Here they are in the Manner and Method they were wrote, viz.

Seville, July 13. N. S. *We have received the welcome News of the Succeſs of our Troops againſt the Moors, On the 28th and 29th paſt, the greateſt Part of them debarked, forming 5 Columns, & flanked by the Ships and Gallies to cover their landing. At the Time of their debarking,* 10 or 12,000 *Moors appeared, divided into Platoons, becauſe of the great Fire the Ships and Gallies made upon them; one of the latter named the S. Joſeph, carried away the Enemy's great Standard at the firſt ſhot: This did not hinder them from skirmiſhing the whole Day, but to little Purpoſe; for the General Count de Montemar cauſed them to be attacked at different Places at the ſame time, and obliged them to retire to the Mountains. The firſt of this Month the Spaniards made themſelves Maſters of thoſe Heights, and chaſed the Moors the 2d, and at Day-break, the Count de Montemar attacked Oran on all Sides, and after an obſtinate Combat of 4 Hours, the Moors were cut in pieces, and his Catholick Majeſty's Troops poſſeſſed themſelves of the Town and Forts, where they found* 80 *pieces of braſs Cannon,* 60 *iron,* 20 *Mortars, a prodigious Quantity of Ammunition and Proviſions, and the Governor's Houſe richly furniſhed. The 4th in the Morning, they attacked the Fortreſs of Mazalquivir, which was taken after a weak Reſiſtance: The Moors eſcaped, but there remained* 200 *Turks, to whom they gave quarters. This Enterprize has been admirably well conducted, and has done much Honour to the Count de Montemar and all the General Officers, who diſtinguiſhed themſelves by their Valour. It is believed that the Troops will not ſtay long where they are, but march to Algier, about* 60 *Leagues by Land, where the Ships will meet them by Sea.*

From an *Iriſh* Officer in the Service of *Spain.*

Valencia, July 9. N.S. *The only News I can ſend you, is a ſhort Account written in haſte, to the Governor of this Place, which is in ſubſtance that the Spaniſh Troops landed near Oran the 29th of June, with little Oppoſition; and the next Day advanced towards the Enemy. The Moors, conſiſting of* 22,000 *Men, moſt of them Horſe, & with the Advantage of Ground, attacked them with great Vigour; but by the ſuperior Strength and Reſolution of the Spaniards, after a ſhort, but very ſharp Engagement, they were entirely routed; but how far they were purſued, or how many of them ſlain, the Letter does not mention. It tells us, that after this Victory in the Field, the Town and adjacent Caſtles and Fortreſſes ſurrendered. Oran (it ſeems) was well provided for a much longer Defence, having in it* 132 *Cannon,* 7 *Mortars, with good ſtore of Bombs, Hand-Grenadoes, & other Proviſion of War; ſo that it is not yet known how it became ſo eaſy a Conqueſt; the Loſs on the Spaniards ſide not amounting to* 200 *Men, including the Wounded, as well as thoſe that are dead*; among the latter, are ten Officers of inferiour Rank, whoſe Names I ſhall not give you; from whence you may conclude, that none of my Countrymen are in the Number of the Unfortunate. In ſhort, this odd Expedition has ſucceeded beyond Expectation; but after all, I do not ſee what is purchaſed by it, but the Honour of the Laurel, tho they rejoice here as much as if they had gained an Empire.

Cadiz, July 8. *N. S.* There are great Rejoycings over all Spain for the Succeſs of his Catholick Majeſty's Arms in Africa, in which Enterprize they have not loſt above 80 Men. The Moors having abandon'd Oran, the Spaniſh General took Poſſeſſion of it, and ſent 4000 Horſe after the Enemy, which made Havock in their Retreat. There are 4 Men of War and 2 Bomb Veſſels gone to work upon Algier. The Land Forces having taken the ſtrong Caſtle of Marzalquivir, and another Caſtle that guards the Bay of Oran; ſo that their Conqueſts hitherto is complete.

Boſton, Sept. 11. On Tueſday laſt a few Minutes after 12 at Noon was felt here a ſurprizing Shock of an Earthquake, attended with little or no Noiſe, the Shake continued near half a Minute, and ſome Houſes were perceiv'd to ſhake very much, ſo that ſeveral ſmall things were